

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Summary of News.

Monday, 23rd March.

A WELL-KNOWN sanitary scientist in England in a recent address regarding the impurities in the air, made some remarks that have a special application to Calcutta and its incinerator. It is not the fogs only, nor even "the sulphur and the blacks," which according to Dr. Bayley have been so destructive to the life of the people of Manchester. Sulphuric acid in the air has, in fact, a worse character than it deserves. The chief mischief is the organic impurities, as Dr. Bayley calls "the sewage matter in the air." The urgency of the question is brought home by his estimate that a hundred people die every week in Manchester alone, who would not die if they lived in a pure atmosphere.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE will of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon has been proved. In it he appoints Prince Louis his universal legatee and successor, disinheriting and excluding Prince Victor.

Soon after his accession to the throne of Saxony, Augustus III. made a tour of the country, during which he was regularly bombarded with petitions from the peasantry, in which they minutely recounted all they had to suffer from the depredations of ground game. One day, when out shooting in the neighbourhood of the capital, a peasant drew near and handed him a paper. The king merely glanced at the title written in large characters, and curtly replied:—"Shoot the lot!" At these words, the peasant turned as pale as a corpse, and with the cry, "Merciful heavens!" sank to the ground. One of the Lords in waiting asked the Prince Elector, in French, to be good enough to read the petition again, for there was evidently a misunderstanding. It then turned out that the peasant had come to ask the Elector to stand sponsor to a couple of twins! Are all the Memorials addressed to the Indian Government carefully read, or are only the titles in large characters glanced over? If the memorialists are to judge from the curt replies which are commonly received, they would not be far wrong if they think that their memorials often meet with the same fate as that of the Saxon peasant.

ENGINEERS and others in England are considerably exercised in their minds at the present moment with a proposal for the taxation of machinery, which, if carried out, would most certainly be one of the most severe taxes on industry ever introduced into this country. From a table taken at Bolton showing the effect which the taxation of machinery, as carried out in the Chard mills case, would have upon users of machinery in the manufacturing districts of the north of England and elsewhere, it would seem that whereas the gross estimated rental of certain cotton spinning mills is at present £69,603, the tax, if machinery were rated, would be raised to £153,126, the rateable value being represented respectively by £56,409 and £124,100. The local rates, that is, poor, borough, district, &c., on a basis of eightpence in the pound on the rateable value, as it now stands, amounts to £15,983, but by the proposed increase it would amount to £28,436, an increased charge on machine owners and manufacturers of 83 per cent. That is a very serious consideration. Most large mills, and many small ones, too, for that matter, are run on a very small percentage of profit, and where the balancing point is nearly reached, an increase of 83 per cent on the rates might suffice to reduce, if not to stop, the industry affected.

At the Convocation of the Madras University on the 20th instant, degrees were conferred on one Master of Laws, 39 Bachelors of Laws, one Bachelor of Medicine, a lady candidate, 11 Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, 2 Bachelors of Civil Engineering, 2 Licentiates of Teaching, 5 Masters of Arts, 240 Bachelors of Arts, among whom were two lady candidates and the second Prince of Travancore. This is the first year in the annals of the Madras University when ladies and a Prince have taken degrees. They were vigorously cheered as they received their degrees. Dr. Duncan, Principal of the Presidency College, delivered the Convocation address.

CASHMERE will soon be incorporated with the Indian postal union.

Tuesday, 24th March.

MR. ALLEN'S recent 'explosive' speech in the Bengal Council is thus commented on by the *Pioneer*:—"When a naughty boy smashes a pane of valuable glass with a stone hurled in a moment of excitement, he is no doubt pleased with his handiwork for a second, but as he sees the full extent of the mischief he has done, he generally takes to his heels and flees in terror. Mr. T. T. Allen, the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, is the naughty boy of the present story: the only question is whether he will run away." Our contemporary considers that "the matter is not likely to end in the Council Chamber, for the Judges of the High Court can scarcely remain silent after the aspersions cast upon them. They could not, it is true, answer the privileged language at once, as they are not members of the Council; but it is an open secret that they will address the Government forthwith. Bench and Bar alike, not to mention the officials and the public generally of Calcutta, are deeply interested in the next development of the business."

In distributing prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers His Excellency the Viceroy observed:—

"We fully recognise the importance of your services in contributing to the security of the country, and in supplying a reserve upon which we should certainly depend, were it necessary for us to diminish the number of regular troops in our garrisons. We have a thorough appreciation of the sacrifice of private convenience made by every member of the Volunteer Corps, whose civil occupations must often to some extent conflict with their military duties. No members of the community are more entitled to respect than those who, having hard work of their own to attend to, are content, from patriotic motives, to devote their leisure hours, not to idleness or repose, but to a pursuit requiring considerable expenditure of energy and trouble. The Commander-in-Chief has recently spoken in terms of which you are aware, and in which I entirely agree, of the position which, in his opinion, the Volunteer Force of India should occupy in our defensive system. I share with Sir Frederick Roberts his hope that every European in India who does not belong to the regular army, and who is capable of bearing arms, will feel that it is his duty, in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary, to shoulder a rifle and take his share in the defence of the Indian Empire."

THE following Police incident is instructive, viewed in the light of the Scoble Act:—"Babu Adhar Chandra Dass charged, before Moulvie Syed Amir Hossein, a woman named Kamini, and his father-in-law, with having kidnapped his wife Lakshmi, a girl under 12 years of age. It was alleged for the complainant that the girl had been living with him at Baniatollah, in Calcutta, when Kamini came to reside with them. Shortly afterwards Kamini and the girl disappeared simultaneously, and on enquiry the husband discovered that his wife and Kamini were together at Tollygunge. The woman, when questioned, denied all knowledge of the girl, who was next heard of as living with her father. He also denied this, and said the girl was away at Midnapur. It was alleged that the father of the girl was trying to marry her a second time. The pleader stated that though the girl was under 12 years of age, she was obliged to live with her husband, in accordance with an agreement that was entered into between the parties prior to the marriage. The pleader for the defence said that the agreement in question was a farce, and that the girl was much less than 12 years of age. She was better away from her husband. The Magistrate coincided with the pleader for the defence, and observed that, keeping the Age of Consent Bill in view, it was not desirable that the girl should live with the complainant, her husband. The pleader for the prosecution then urged that the girl should not be allowed to remain with her father, who was a man of doubtful character. As the girl had no other relations except her father and husband, it was ultimately decided that she should live with the former."

THE retiring Governor-General of Goa has endeavoured to make peace with his Portuguese subjects before leaving them. He has addressed a farewell homily to them, assuring them that his desire had been to benefit them during his tenure of office. If he has failed, he hoped his successor would be better able to deal with them. Referring to the recent disturbances, he expressed a hope that God would forgive those who provoked them.

Wednesday, 25th March.

THE great Siberian Railway, started in recent years for the advantage of the Russian Empire, and the development of its resources, will cost £40,000. The line will extend from one end of Siberia to the other.

THE *Indian Social Reformer* remarks that if the Government was really interested in the physical well-being of the rising generation, it should insist on the youths of schools and colleges, going through a regular course of gymnastic training. It adds:—"An order, enforcing such a training, must do real good than that for the wearing of gowns by teachers and professors."

THE total population of Upper and Lower Burmah is 7,507,063, as against the estimated 5,901,060, ten years ago.

As a commentary on the passing of the Factories Bill, we hear that land is being taken up within the limits of the French settlement of Chandernagor for a jute or cotton mill. The *Englishman* observes:—"This will lead to an entirely fresh and unforeseen development of the situation. Mills on the Hughli, within British territory, which will have to work under the cramping conditions of the new Act, will be confronted with the opposition of the Chandernagor mill, about two miles distant—a mill absolutely free alike from Factory Act and Income Tax. Moreover, the manufacturers of a French Colony are doubtless free from import duty in France, so that the projected enterprise ought to have no difficulty in securing a monopoly of the French trade. It would thus seem that one effect of recent Indian legislation will be to drive capital out of British territory, and to call into existence a new and formidable danger to our trade the full extent of which it is as yet impossible to foresee. If the Chandernagor enterprise is successfully established, a probable result may be to force other mills to migrate into French territory."

It is understood that the draft of a Bill to be introduced into the North-West Provinces' Legislative Council, relating to Gangaputras, Pujaris, and other professional men, who molest pilgrims at Benares, Muttra, Allahabad, Fyzabad, and other places, is in circulation. These men will be compelled to register themselves in the Collector's Office, and will be given badges. In no case, will they be allowed to go on railway platforms. So our *Pandas* are to be classed like coolies on the Railway platforms, and are to be given coolie-badges. Good!

THE *St. James Gazette*, in speaking of the Age of Consent Bill, says that "before any more mischief is done, and a good deal has been done already, the Indian Government must drop what it never ought to have taken up." "It is perfectly clear," says that paper, "that strongest and best Native opinion is against the Age of Consent Bill, promoted in London drawing-rooms and praised by globe-trotting philanthropists. It is tolerably certain that the rite of child-marriage is so rarely abused that the British conscience need not be sorely vexed about enormities which cannot be abolished. The most significant point is that the women of India are against a Bill, professing to protect them." The Bill is passed into law, in spite of the 'strongest and the best native opinion.' How will the *Gazette* receive it now?

THE Madras Arbitration Court was formally opened on Monday evening by Sir Savalay Ramasamy Moodelliar. There will be twelve Judges, consisting of retired Government officials and members of the legal profession. Some cases have already been referred to this Court by the local High Court and Small Cause Court.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Paris with the object of organizing an International Exhibition of the means of publicity employed in the various countries of the world—newspapers, reviews, albums, posters, prospectuses, &c. The exhibition will be held in the Palais Des Beaux Arts, Champ des Mars, Paris, from the 17th of May to the 15th September.

ON Saturday evening the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony of opening the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Patho-bacteriological Laboratory, and afterwards distributed the diplomas and prizes to the graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College, in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel.

Thursday, 26th March.

AMATEUR gardeners at Simla have been sorely exercised by the severe winter of this year. Their flower-gardens are almost nude, and except in the Anandale hot-house, flowers are scarcely to be seen in the station.

THE inmates of St. Xavier's College made a narrow escape on Saturday last. During the thunderstorm a corner of the College building was struck by lightning; it tore off a portion of the cornice, ripped up some 10 feet of the brickwork of the terrace, dug a large hole in the roof, and then passed off by an iron pipe. Some of the Fathers were in the Refectory at the time, and simultaneously with the flash they observed a large ball of fire in the open space between the Refectory and the Kitchen, which burst like a shell with a deafening report.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN in unveiling the bust of the late Mr. Harrison, First Principal of the Muir College, said:—

"I feel that I shall best consult your wishes and give myself to the guidance of my own feelings in making as few and simple remarks as possible in reply to the address which we have just heard. The main note of that address was the affection which Mr. Harrison inspired among the native portion of society as shown by the large number of natives who have joined in subscribing to the memorial. He achieved what so very few Englishmen achieve, not only to be successful in the official work of his life, but to win the affection of individual natives with whom he was brought into contact. And he did so, not because he had great opportunities of patronage and because he was highly placed, or because he was able to appeal to affection by the tone and character in which he performed the public acts of his office, but he did it by what has been called

"That best portion of a good man's life,
The little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

He was known to many of us, I take it, who are now in this hall. With me personally he had strong and intimate ties, for he was one of the greatest friends of a brother of mine who, like him, was called from his labours while still serving in the country of his adoption. He was also more particularly known to me as one of the little group of men to whom Allahabad owes all that is most notable and conspicuous in its public buildings and monuments. With his name is associated and ever will be associated the names of Mr. Mayne, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Macnaghten and others who are still living although they have left India. To them we owe the conception and in part the execution of an important work, the Park which lies outside the ground of this college, of the Cathedral which is gradually approaching completion and last, but not least, of this College. It was from the very first day that the foundation-stone was laid to the hour of his death an object of absorbing interest to our late friend, and it gives me such satisfaction as one may derive from acts of this kind, that it has fallen to my lot to unveil this statue, by which we hope to commemorate him in the central hall of the building with which he was so intimately associated. His work in this College was a labour of love, and it was because of his sympathetic interest in those who crowded the class-rooms of the College over which he presided, that he obtained the love of those among whom he laboured. I could only wish it had fallen to someone else who had known him more intimately, who had been thrown into more direct relations with him, to perform this ceremony; but I thank you for asking me to take a leading part in the ceremony which, for the reasons I have mentioned, has been a highly interesting one to me.

Mr. Harrison well deserved the tribute which has been paid to him. He was loved and respected by all who came into contact with him.

AN Association under the designation of the Graduates' Trading Association has been started in Mysore, exclusively composed of a number of Graduates of the Madras University. For want of better employment, these degree-holders have thrown their literary talent into a scheme for the vending of wares, such as coffee, tea, sugar, snuff, &c., with the view of earning an honest livelihood. Their example is worthy of all praise, and should be followed largely in all parts of the country.

Says the *Morning Post* of Allahabad:—"The Collector of Maldah should receive a very smart reprimand from his superiors for his ridiculous conduct in connection with a prosecution, or series of prosecutions, he recently instituted against some unfortunate man who happened to live within his jurisdiction. He harried this man into every court in India, from that of the Deputy Magistrate to the High Court of Calcutta, because he paid Rs. 290 stamp-duty on a document, the proper duty on which was Rs. 275. Can it be conceived that a presumably sensible official could be guilty of such folly, or that a Board of Revenue could be found to aid and abet him? Mr. Justice Pigot described the case as an 'astonishing prosecution.' It certainly was, and we think it the duty of the Bengal Government to make the Collector of Maldah and the Board of Revenue individually and collectively pay the entire costs of the whole ridiculous incident."

Friday, 27th March.

SOME of the high mysteries of *Hata Yoga* are thus expounded in the current number of the *Journal* of the Anthropological Society of Bombay:—"The object of *Hata Yoga*, as every body knows, is to bring the body to such subjection to the will as to obtain perfect control over it. It is also useful in warding off diseases, arresting infirmities and prolonging life; and although its practices and observances are mainly intended for those who wish to become *Yogis* they are really applicable to all men. One of the great things in *Hata Yoga* is to see that the periodical changes of the moon upon the breath are not interfered with. If a man for instance, 'finds on rising from his bed on the morning after the new moon, that his breath falls through the right nostril instead of through the left, as it should be,' the best thing he can do to ward off the evil consequences of this disrupted state of affairs is to 'change the course by putting something hard, within his armpit.' The flow of breath through the left nostril on the morning after the new moon and through the right nostril on the morning after the full moon indicate good health and good luck for a fortnight; and none others are genuine. This matter of breathing is indeed of considerable importance to 'remove depression of spirits, correct bile and remove cold.' All that is necessary is to 'take in pure air by the tongue like a serpent, keep it in the lungs, and let it out slowly by the nose.' For the chest complaints, defective sight and deafness, however, the air should be taken in with the lips 'in the form of the bill of a bird.' Drawing in water by the nose again is quite a specific in its way for cold in the head or weak eyesight. 'Indigestion, fever, and even phthisis' may be cured, if you will only sit on your left heel, stretch out your right leg, hold the great toe with your right hand, bend your neck and 'look steadily between the two eyebrows and draw breath as usual.' These 'high mysteries' have for a long time remained enveloped in darkness. The light of modern science is not expected to penetrate it.

PEOPLE whose delight consists in inventing, and the number is large, have an idea that America is a very paradise for the inventor. That there is certainly another side to the story is clear enough, from the following extract from a paper read before an American Society of engineers in which the author in concluding and emphasizing his own experience says: "Avoid invention as you would the wine when it is red, and Solomon's temperance lecture rings in your ears. You who have homes and living relatives, think of them and forbear to bring reproach upon an honoured name by willfully lapsing into the insanity of invention. If you love your ease and enjoy nights of calm repose, eschew the evil thing, for nothing short of a conscience harrowed by a remembered murder can so effectually murder sleep. If you have a small bank account and want to see it grow, turn aside from the patent lawyer and the pattern maker; go not thou in their ways lest thou give thy wages for that which profiteth not. But if the fever is in your brain and you must create a new device, let it be a safety pin or pantstretcher or some little thing like that which, ministering to the follies of mankind, will beguile them of their small change and make your pockets plethoric, and when the plethora sets in, stop there and never try again."

THE *Bombay Gazette* writes:—At the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, a number of Fellows, Graduates, and others met at the University Hall on Friday before last to witness the wonderful feats of memory, performed by Mr. Narayan Martand Sukhatme. Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar read out, in English and Marathi, about a dozen questions which had been prepared by Professor Hathornthwaite to test the mnemonic powers of Mr. Narayan. Several of them required intricate calculations in mental arithmetic and algebra. He was required to give the day of the week on the 14th March 1778, and on the 9th June, 1845, &c. The answers were given one after another while Mr. Narayan was engaged in playing a game of cards, and holding conversation with Mr. Santaram Narayan on various topics of the day. All the answers were correctly given, and elicited applause. The calculations in mental arithmetic and algebra were over by the time the game of cards came to an end. At each answer, Mr. Narayan passed his fingers over the mnemonic veins in front and at the back of the head rapidly, as though he were striking the chords of memory to elicit the answers required, in the same manner as a person passes his fingers over the strings of a musical instrument to produce a desired sound. Upon the whole, the performance was a wonderful display of the powers of the human memory.

It is said that Bombay wants to have the census enumeration done over again.

Saturday, 28th March.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Newspaper readers, who do not follow the learned journals, should be on their guard when they see paragraphs about the Oriental Congress. There is the Oriental Congress, and there is an Oriental Congress. A Congress has, it is true, been postponed from September of this year to September, 1892. But the Congress—the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists—is to be held in London this year under the presidency of Lord Dufferin, and with the support, not only of learned Oriental scholars from all countries, but of visitors from the actual East." It is very much to be regretted that there should be any diversity of opinion on this subject.

MR. FOSTER, Secretary to the Treasury, has announced that the American Government will continue the policy of declining to furnish gold bars in exchange for coin intended for export.

THE Military authorities are now considering rules to regulate the working of the new warrant amalgamating the three Staff Corps into one India Staff Corps. Some little time will no doubt elapse before these are issued.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Officer to be Director of Records to the Government of India. Professor Forrester has been appointed to the post, with Calcutta as his headquarters.

It is notified that the Queen-Empress has been pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal, with clasp inscribed "Chin-Lushai 1889-90," to the troops employed in the operations in the Chin and Lushai hills between 15th November 1889 and 30th April 1891.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bengal, held at Calcutta recently when the question of the present position of the Eurasian population and the best methods of raising its status were discussed.

AN ugly man competition between lady artists was recently held at Edinburgh. The pictures were all drawn from imagination. But amid the diversity of hideousness that reigned throughout the exhibition one uniform characteristic repeated itself in every picture. All the ugly ones were depicted with their hair parted in the middle!

MR. GUNGA RAM, an Executive Engineer of Lahore, has invented and patented a new and cheap method of building wells which promises soon to become largely adopted. The secret of the invention lies in the use of specially moulded dovetailed bricks with which no mortar is required, and which can be fitted and locked by unskilled labour. The invention is highly spoken of, and Mr. Gunga Ram is to be congratulated on turning his ingenuity to such practical account.

THE question of a suitable permanent residence at Ootacamund for the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has been engaging the attention of the local Government for some time past. The matter was first brought to notice by Sir Charles Arbuthnot, prior to his vacating the command; and the whole subject, we hear, will shortly be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "The result of the Empress Frederick's visit to Paris has only strengthened opinion in Berlin that the French people are still more or less exclusively ruled by thoughts of revenge." The *Cologne Gazette* says that it is to be expected that the unmanly sentimentality of the last few years, especially since the last Paris Exhibition, will give place to a sober just conception of the situation. Speaking in the Reichstag the other day the leader of the National Liberals said: "We must convince ourselves every year and every month that our Western neighbours have not abandoned the thought of military revenge by recovering Alsace-Lorraine. Recent events in Paris show that there can be no doubt whatever on the subject."

SIR CHARLES DILKE's friends have just published a pamphlet designed to clear him of the charges connected with the divorce case. Sir Charles Dilke seems to think the time has come when he may re-enter public life, but is still undecided whether he will consent to stand in the Liberal interest for the Forest of Dean.

THE Jains of Calcutta and other places throughout India have been invited to send delegates to a general religious and social conference (*Sangh*) of the Jains, which is to meet at Nasik, in Malwa, to consider certain proposed reforms. The conference will sit from the 3rd to the 7th of April next.

DR. KOCH's cure for consumption has been finally pronounced to be a failure. His much vaunted lymph is said to be a fearful virus, which only disperses microbes in the tubercles all over the body.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1891.

THE DISCUSSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ONE of the Resolutions passed by the last Congress demanded amendment of Standing Order No. 51 of the House of Commons, in order that opportunity might be afforded for a general discussion of Indian Affairs previous to the introduction of the Indian Budget. The Resolution ran as follows:—"That this Congress respectfully expresses the earnest hope that in the interest of the people of India, the House of Commons will forthwith restore the right, formerly possessed by members of that Honourable House, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India, before Mr. Speaker leaves the chair, for the presentation in Committee of the Indian Budget Statement, and earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will, in future, take into consideration the Annual Budget Statement at such a date as will secure its full and adequate discussion, and further authorises its President to sign a petition, in the name and on behalf of this Congress, for presentation to the House of Commons, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution." The Resolution, it will be seen, embodied two requests. In the first place, it asked for the introduction of the Indian Budget at an early period of the session, so that it might be fully and adequately discussed; and, in the second place, it demanded the amendment of Standing Order No. 51, of which mention has been made above. The order provides that when the order is called "That the House resolve into Committee," the Speaker shall leave the chair without question put, unless the Committee be Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or Committee to consider a message from the Crown."

In the House of Commons, on the 17th of February, Sir William Plowden brought forward a motion for the amendment of Standing Order No. 51 in order that opportunity might be afforded for a general discussion of Indian Affairs previous to the introduction of the Indian Budget. Sir Roper Lethbridge had given notice of a motion having a similar scope, but he withdrew it in favour of Sir William Plowden's motion. Sir William, in bringing his motion formally before the House, explained that its object was to exclude from the operation of the Standing Order the discussions on the Indian Budget, to which very little time was devoted. He pointed out that the longest debate of recent years was in 1885, and since then not 15 minutes in each session had been devoted to the discussion of Indian affairs. This fact is quite sufficient to show what amount of interest the House of Commons takes in the affairs of one-sixth of the entire human race inhabiting India, whom England has undertaken to govern. Sir William Plowden pertinently observed that his motion involved no party questions, for no Indian question could be regarded from a party point of view, and he hoped that the House would see the advisability of going back to the old state of things. The motion was seconded by Sir Roper Lethbridge, who said that it was in accordance with the opinions and wishes of every class of Her Majesty's subjects in India. He observed:—"Every other part of the British Empire had the right to have its affairs discussed once a year on the vote for the salaries of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or some similar occasion, and considering the size and importance of India, it surely stood to reason that India should have an equal opportunity of having her grievances discussed. No Indian salaries as such were voted in that House; the whole sum necessary was voted *en bloc*; but he submitted that that was no reason why Indian affairs should not be discussed. From time immemorial up to 1888 the House had possessed the right of discussing them, and at the time no one had realized that effect of the change made in 1888, or that it practically precluded the House from taking notice of Indian affairs. It

was impossible to attach to the financial statement that amount of discussion which would naturally attach to any other branch of Indian business. He thought, therefore, that the Government would be well advised if they would listen to the proposition of his hon. friend opposite and allow a reversion to the old immemorial usage." The motion was also supported by Sir William Harcourt, Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Connybeare and Mr. Swift Mac Neill. Sir William Harcourt said:—"The people of India, seeing that that House was capable of employing so many hours in preventing the people of Ireland from governing themselves, would naturally consider that it might devote itself to the consideration of affairs of India." Sir William pertinently asked why should there not be two days devoted to the discussion of the Indian Budget, and urged that India was certainly worth two days of the time of the House. He held that Indian matters should not be constantly discussed in the House, but, on the other hand, he regretted that there were few opportunities of dealing with them under the existing state of things. Sir R. Fowler pointed out that there were many Indian questions, not financial, which could be advantageously considered in the House of Commons, but were at present practically shut out. Mr. Bryce remarked:—"Those who had travelled in India—especially members of Parliament—must have found that the most frequent topic referred to by native Indian gentlemen was the slight interest taken by the British Parliament in Indian affairs and the small amount of time devoted to their discussion. That was an impression that ought to be removed, and he knew that there were in the House many hon'ble gentlemen who would desire, if they had the opportunity, to bring Indian affairs to the knowledge of the British people by discussions in that House. He certainly did not wish to see the House of Commons interfering with the Indian Government. That was not the object of the motion. What was desired was that that House might be a more complete outlet for Indian grievances and a better means of bringing before British public opinion any Indian grievances which might exist. At present the rights of private members were very uncertain, and it was exceedingly difficult for a private member to bring forward for discussion any Indian subject and to keep a House especially after the beginning of May, when Her Majesty's Government commenced morning sittings. Under these circumstances the only real chance was on the occasion of the Indian Budget." This must be the opinion of every right-minded person, who desires that the British Parliament should exercise some real control over our Indian administration.

The other side of the case was argued by Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, and Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House. Sir John Gorst began by saying that the question raised by Sir William Plowden was really a matter for the general opinion of the House to settle, and that if that opinion should be in favour of the change advocated by Sir William, the Government would not object. Sir John even went so far as to declare that it was the duty of the executive Government to offer itself to the criticism of Parliament, and it was for Parliament to say in what particular form it could best criticise the Executive Government. Sir John Gorst, however, deprecated the change desired by Sir William Plowden and his supporters, on the ground that its adoption would interfere with a proper discussion of the Indian finances in the House of Commons. He contended that, if on the occasion of the Budget debate, Honourable Members had a wide field of discussion, and could discuss not only the finances but also other subjects connected with the Indian administration, the cream of the evening might be taken up by the member who was lucky enough first to get his name down on the paper, to the exclusion of whatever discussion on the Budget might be thought desirable. But Sir John Gorst conveniently forgot that under the old system the late lamented Mr. Fawcett

made admirable speeches on Indian affairs on the occasion of the Budget debate, and that the discussion of the finances was in no way interfered with. And the real object of Sir William Plowden's motion is to revert to a system, which made those speeches possible. Sir Richard Temple was, as usual, in his most robust mood of optimism. He naturally thought that the present plan was much the best; and that, if the motion before the House were adopted, the whole of the Budget might be devoted to miscellaneous topics instead of to the important matters of Imperial Government and finances. Sir Richard, of course, urged that the present Parliament had every session devoted parts of many evenings to the discussion of Indian affairs, and that there was no danger of these being neglected in the House of Commons. Sir George Campbell frankly confessed that he was not very anxious that great facilities should be afforded for the discussion of Indian matters in the House, and that if on the Budget night Honourable Members went into all sorts of discussions and personal grievances, it would be utterly impossible to discuss Indian finances properly. Sir George Campbell had, however, the good sense to see that two nights instead of one should be given to the discussion of the Budget. Mr. W. H. Smith said:—"It was deemed to be important to secure an opportunity for discussion, and the expression of this desire was accompanied by a distinct disavowal of any attempt to interfere with Indian Government. At the same time, if a report of the speeches made could be circulated generally in India, it would not give the people of India a favourable impression of the knowledge which the House possessed on Indian subjects, or of the practical character of the views of the members. *** However, the proposal now before the House was pressed upon the Government from both sides of the House, and the Government did not desire to offer any opposition, if there was a general wish to discuss other than financial questions before the Indian Budget." So far so good. One of the demands embodied in Resolution III of the last Congress has been complied with, and the House of Commons has restored the right, formerly possessed by its members, of stating to Parliament any matter of grievance of the natives of India previous to the introduction of the Indian Budget. But Mr. Smith held out no hope that the other request—namely, that the Annual Indian Budget Statement should be taken into consideration at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion—will be granted. Mr. Smith urged that the difficulty was that the actual figures upon which the Budget was framed did not arrive in England from India until the month of June was far advanced, and at that period of the session the condition of public business left the Government no option but to postpone the Indian Budget to a time when its consideration would not interfere with the urgent business of the House. But this is a mere lame excuse. It will be remembered that in 1889, when the Conservatives were in office, the Indian Budget was introduced in the month of May; and we do not see any reason why the same thing cannot be done every year.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

WE gave in our last issue the principal figures of the Financial Statement for 1891-92. It will have been seen the Budget Estimate for the coming year reckons on a surplus of only 11 lakhs of rupees; or, in other words, the Revenue just balances the Expenditure. This is the normal condition of Indian finance—a fact which cannot be too carefully borne in mind. It not unfrequently happens that an expected surplus is turned into a deficit owing to unforeseen disaster, while happy accidents sometimes convert a deficit into a surplus. In each of the three years, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1887-88, the Accounts of the Government of India showed a deficit, the aggregate amount by which Expenditure exceeded Revenue amounting in the three years, in round numbers, to five and a quarter crores of rupees. The Government of Lord Dufferin adopted various measures with the ob-

ject of restoring financial equilibrium which had been disturbed by the Russian menace, the fall in exchange and the annexation of Upper Burma. Additional burdens were imposed on the taxpayer, the Famine Insurance Fund was misappropriated, and a contribution was levied from the Provincial Governments, in violation of the terms of the quinquennial contracts. There has, however, been a very large surplus both in 1889-90 and in 1890-91; but the tax-payer's joy becomes tempered by a knowledge of the causes to which the surplus is mainly due. In 1889-90 the chief cause was an improvement under the head of Opium, and in 1890-91 the larger part of the surplus is due to the rise in the rate of Exchange. We need hardly tell the reader that improvements obtained from these two causes are merely temporary and cannot be depended upon. They are merely "happy accidents," which cannot be expected to recur annually. The Opium revenue has already fallen off considerably. In the revised Estimate for 1890-91 the net revenue from this source is expected to be 21½ lakhs less than the Budget Estimate; and in the Budget Estimate for the coming year it is put down at 5½ crores being 36 lakhs less than the Revised Estimate of the year about to expire. Then, Exchange is taken at 17½ pence per rupee as against an average rate of 18½ pence obtained in 1890-91. This alone causes an increase of expenditure which the Finance Minister puts down at a crore of rupees. Well does he say:—"The large surplus of the year 1890-91, as now estimated, does not arise from causes which can be contemplated with complete satisfaction. The rise in Exchange has already been lost to a very great extent; the fall in the price of Opium continues, and receipts under Exchange will diminish still further, as the total transactions from which they arise are reduced in amount, and the short expenditure under Special Defences is a postponement of the burden, and not a real saving."

Now that the Indian finances are again passing under adverse influences, Sir David Barbour considers it necessary to review the progress made in the last two years, to take stock of our present position, and to examine our prospects in the immediate future. In this connection he rightly holds that it is most important to determine what had been the growth of income during the past two years from those great sources of revenue which are intimately connected with the general well-being of the country. With this object in view the Finance Minister compares the revenue under certain heads as estimated for 1889-90 in the Financial Statement of that year, with the revenue under the same heads as now estimated for 1891-92. The increase shown under the head of Land Revenue is one crore, under salt 31 lakhs, stamps 19 lakhs, Excise 23 lakhs, Provincial Rates 27½ lakhs, Customs 28½ lakhs and Forests 24 lakhs. The improvement in Revenue is doubtless satisfactory; but it is still remains to be seen whether the anticipations made in the Budget Estimate of the coming year will be realized. In another respect, also, there has, Sir David Barbour points out, been a substantial improvement. The receipts from interest on money lent by the Government of India to Municipalities and other local bodies, now exceed by 21½ lakhs that portion of the yearly charge for interest which is not taken as the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Canals. Then, the rise in Exchange, of which mention has been made above, has given an improvement of about one crore. All these improvements being added together, the total gain amounts to upwards of three crores. Sir David Barbour explains how this improvement had been utilised or absorbed. In the first place, the cessation of the special contribution levied from Local Governments absorbs 49 lakhs of the improvement and the reduction in the net Opium Revenue absorbs a further sum of 58 lakhs. In the second place, the falling off in receipts under Exchange accounts for 48½ lakhs, while the restoration of the Famine Grant have absorbed 96 lakhs. Then, under Military expenditure of all kinds there is an increase of £621,600 in England, and there is also a special charge in 1891-92 of 19 lakhs on account of census. In this way the whole improvement of 3 crores is practically accounted for. Sir

David Barbour justly remarks that the chief permanent gain we have secured is that we have re-established the Famine Grant. As a matter of fact the improvement arising from the growth of revenue under certain heads and from the rise in exchange, has been balanced by the cessation of the special contribution from Local Governments, the reduction in the Opium revenue, the falling off of receipts under Exchange, the restoration of the Famine Grant, and some increase in Military expenditure.

In discussing our financial prospects in the immediate future, Sir David Barbour explains at the outset that the Budget estimate of Revenue in 1891-92 has been framed with moderation. At the same time he has the good sense to admit that the financial equilibrium may be disturbed by unforeseen disasters. He observes:—"Such difficulties as may arise will doubtless be due to special causes. War, Famine, a further fall in Opium Revenue, a decrease in Railway traffic, growing Military expenditure, a fall in Exchange—such are the disasters to which Indian finance is always liable. War and Famine are evils that might come at any time, but I am unaware of any reason to suppose that War is likely to occur in the immediate future. The occurrence of Famine would bring in its train, along with other and greater evils, temporary embarrassment for the finances, but the Famine Grant has now been restored, and the insurance against the permanent financial effects of Famine is ample." Although there is no reason to suppose that war is likely to come upon us in the immediate future, but famine may occur in a country like India at any time, and we must not forget that a famine is now over-due. Sir David Barbour admits that there are at this moment no indications of a recovery in the Opium revenue, but as the fall has been so great he hopes that for the present, we have seen the worst. We regret we cannot share this sanguine view. The cultivation of the poppy is rapidly expanding in China. There can be no doubt that this will continue to increase, and our income from that source will become less and less every year. The Finance Minister thinks that there are no grounds for anticipating any great falling off in Railway revenue, but we fear that there is not also much prospect of any large increase in Railway traffic. Then, it is impossible to speak with confidence regarding future Military expenditure or regarding Exchange. We do not see any hope of a reduction in the military expenditure of the Empire for some time to come. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that what with repeated Frontier expenditures, Special Defence Works and special demands for rearmament and providing the latest Military inventions, our Army charges will continue to increase for some years to come. Indeed the permanent cost of the Army is likely to increase rather than to decrease; and as regards Exchange, the future is quite uncertain. Sir David Barbour says:—"If exchange falls materially within the next year or two, we may find ourselves in a difficult position, though I believe the difficulties would prove to be only temporary. If exchange does not fall for sometime, or if the Military expenditure is reduced before it falls, there is no special reason to apprehend financial embarrassment." In plain English, this means that prospects in the immediate future are extremely uncertain.

LORD WENLOCK ON THE EURASIAN QUESTION.

It has now become the fashion with the Eurasian and Mahomedan communities in India to sound a new Viceroy or a Provincial Governor on the attitude he intends taking up in regard to them. On Sir Charles Elliott's elevation to the Belvedere *musnud*, the two Mahomedan Associations in the metropolis waited on the new Lieutenant-Governor with addresses of welcome, and elicited from His Honor a statement of the policy which he proposes to pursue in connection with the question of Mahomedan education

and employment. In the same way the Eurasian community in Madras recently presented an address of welcome to Lord Wenlock, the new Governor of the Southern Presidency, through a deputation of the local Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. In their address they asked for a declaration of the policy which the new Governor intends to follow in regard to them, and the desired information has been communicated to them in a manner which they did not expect, but which, to the thinking of all right-minded persons, leaves nothing to be desired. This is the first distinct declaration of policy which the Governor of Madras has made since he took up office, and it is characterised by an amount of good sense, candour and honesty, which cannot be sufficiently admired. Most men in Lord Wenlock's position, in replying to an address of welcome from a section of the community they have been just called upon to govern, would have followed the custom which has become traditional in this country and uttered a few sweet words. At any rate, they would carefully abstain from alluding to disagreeable topics and speaking unpalatable truth. But Lord Wenlock, we are glad to find, has at the very commencement of his Indian career, shown in an unmistakable manner that he will not allow himself to be guided by tradition or custom. This circumstance augurs well for the success of the new Governor's administration of the Southern Presidency. When Lord Wenlock's selection for the important post of a Presidency Governor in this country was announced, the arrangement was unfavourably criticised in the Press on the ground of his Lordship's want of experience in public affairs. But his first public utterances as ruler of Madras have created a very favourable impression and excited high hopes in the Native community.

Lord Wenlock, in replying to the address of welcome presented to him by a deputation of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, fully sympathised with the difficulties the Eurasians have to face. His Excellency said:—"I am well aware you represent a body of gentlemen of different families scattered throughout the Presidency, all of whom, I must say, we may consider as loyal as any thorough-born Englishman can possibly be. We recognise fully, as much as you do, that your interests are packed up with ours; we have as great an interest in your welfare as in our own, and it is with great sorrow that I heard from you the statement that in some parts large numbers of your fraternity have sunk to very great poverty. For I know very well how seriously this must tell upon any one in the position of Eurasians in this country. I have heard there have been some instances wherein the difficulty in obtaining a livelihood was very great." This difficulty certainly exists not only in regard to the Eurasians, but also in regard to many millions of Natives. The results of the inquiry instituted by the late Viceroy into the material condition of the masses in this country, have clearly shown that a considerable proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food for a considerable part of the year in the greater part of India. As a matter of fact, the petty cultivators and the labourers live from hand to mouth, and two full meals of coarse grain per day are a luxury to them. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that the normal condition of the poorer classes of the people is one of semi-starvation. Surely the Eurasians, who are to all intents and purposes children of the soil, are not in a worse condition than the pure Natives. Then, it has been abundantly proved that the condition of the masses has considerably deteriorated within the period of British rule; but the same cannot be said of the Eurasians. In the address presented to Lord Wenlock it was asserted that the difficulty experienced by Eurasians in obtaining a livelihood was rather attributable to Government action, inasmuch as the rapid decrease in the numbers employed by Government resulted in an increase of paupers. This statement, as Lord Wenlock proved by incontestable figures, is not borne out by the facts of the case. There has no doubt been some decrease in the number of Eurasians employed by Government; but it is not large. The number of Eurasians in Government offices was 307 in 1887, 294 in 1888, 291 in 1889 and

273 in 1890. It must not also be forgotten that if there has been any decrease, it is not attributable to Government action specially directed against Eurasians. "Heads of departments," Lord Wenlock told the deputation that waited on him, "state that they were only too glad to engage any Eurasian provided he possessed the necessary qualifications. Eurasians must take their chance with the others. It was absolutely necessary that the departments should take the best men available. His Excellency had heard that Eurasians showed an indisposition to begin at the bottom. Government could not show partiality, but he hoped Eurasians would prove equal to the occasion, holding their own in the competition."

The soundness of the principles laid down by Lord Wenlock in the passage above quoted, cannot for an instant be questioned, and the observations made by his Lordship apply to Mahomedans with equal force. Our Mahomedan and Eurasian fellow-subjects have persuaded themselves to think that they ought to be employed in the public service irrespective, or at all events with only partial respect, of their qualifications. But this is a view in which no right-minded man can be expected to share. Lord Wenlock has done an important service by publicly declaring, in plain and emphatic terms, that the departments must take the best men available, and that no partiality could be shown. It should be borne in mind that there is no disposition whatever to boycott Eurasians or Mahomedans in Government offices. On the contrary, the dispensers of patronage are only too glad to find eligible candidates from these two communities for places vacant at their disposal. As a matter of fact, no properly educated Eurasian or Mahomedan experiences any difficulty in obtaining Government employment suited to his capacity. But the demand that Eurasians and Mahomedans should be appointed to posts in the public service irrespective of their qualifications is a most unreasonable one. Such demands would not be made in future if every Governor to whom they were addressed took the bold and wise course followed by Lord Wenlock and dealt with them with the honesty and candour displayed by his Lordship.

THE CONSENT ACT.

It is proposed to hold a meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for an amendment of the Consent Act. It is particularly desired that representative men from all parts of the Province should attend the meeting. If they wish that the Secretary of State should be addressed on the subject, let them come and say so at the proposed meeting. The united voice of the nation cannot but be respected.

The feelings, which the Act in its Bill form provoked, ought now to give place to sober reason. The Bill now has become the law of the land, and as loyal subjects we are bound to see that it is carried out in its entirety. There will be occasional conflict between the religious law and the temporal law, it is true; but whenever such a conflict should arise, it is the duty of all law-abiding men, so long as they are members of society and are bound by its laws, to obey the command of their Sovereign. Temporal laws are designed for those who submit to the rules of social organisation, and not for *yogis* and anchorites. If we are to live in society, we must obey its laws, and help the law-officers in giving full effect to them. Hindu society has been greatly agitated by the measure fixing the age of Consent. It should be the object of all true patriots to see that harmony is now restored to the social state.

However much we may deplore the grave mistake which has been committed by Government in meddling with our religious and social institutions, we are bound to honour the motives which actuated it in introducing a measure which it believed would do good to Hindu society. The object of Government has been to give protection to the weak and the helpless. We have repeatedly pointed out that the protection which has been intended to be given cannot will defeat its own end. Instead of giving

any protection, it will intensify the evil, if it does really exist. No heed has been hitherto paid to our representations on the subject. Government thought that we were mistaken in our opinion. Time alone will show which was the correct opinion.

We must constantly keep it, however, before our minds that the Consent Act is no longer in its Bill state. It is now the declared will of the Sovereign that the Age of Consent should be fixed at *twelve*. The command of the Sovereign must be obeyed. It is enforced by a severe sanction. If we choose to disobey the mandate of the Sovereign, the law will be enforced, in spite of all our protestations. The question at present is, how are loyal subjects to regulate their conduct now? There cannot be two answers to this question. The law must be obeyed, and obeyed in a loyal spirit. We must on no account allow its provisions to be violated. We must see that due effect is given to them. We are perfectly aware that our society is so constituted that it will be extremely difficult to regulate our social relations by the Consent law for some time to come. Difficulties there are we admit, but we must remember that the law is inexorable. If society is to be preserved, its laws must be enforced. We must now put our house in order. It is the duty of the leaders of our society now to see that the caste-rules are so modified that they may be adapted to the present circumstances of the country. Government has been advised to enact this law, and we cannot but follow it. The law must be enforced, if we violate it. There would be no occasion to enforce it, if we do not violate it. We wish to maintain the honor of our families. Very well, it cannot be destroyed, if we do not transgress the law. We are afraid of Police oppression, and false prosecutions, and harassing inquiries. Government, we feel sure, will take steps to see that the people are not oppressed. If there be any oppression, the matter can be promptly brought to the notice of the authorities, and the grievance will be instantly redressed.

We have been asked whether the present agitation should continue. The question to be decided is, will it do any good? If it fails to produce the desired effect, what is the use, we are asked, to disturb the minds of men, and to create bad feeling between those who should work harmoniously together. We do not feel a moment's hesitation in giving an answer to this question. Agitation so long as it is confined within constitutional limits is not harmful. As loyal subjects we are bound to represent respectfully our wants and wishes and feelings to Government. If we do not do so, we fail in our duty as loyal subjects, and Government has every reason to be dissatisfied with us. The law sanctions constitutional agitation, and it cannot and must not be restrained. But the moment it exceeds the bounds set to it by law, it must be put down with a strong hand. The British Government has very properly given us freedom of speech, and freedom of action within certain well-defined limits. If we use our freedom with moderation, in a way which would benefit the State, and not militate against the paramount duty of the Sovereign power, that freedom will be respected and maintained; but the moment it is abused, the law must extend its arm and assert its dignity. We know that in a crisis like this, it is not easy to keep our temper. When popular feeling is aroused, when people believe that their religious and social rights and privileges are going to be meddled with, it is extremely difficult to regulate their conduct in such a way that a severe critic may not condemn. We do not for a moment approve of erratic proceedings; on the contrary we strongly deprecate them. Agitation to be successful must be lawful. Rowdyism in every form must be put down, and no sensible man can ever identify himself with a movement in which riotous conduct is encouraged. We can never have anything in common with those who would either in speech or action show the slightest disrespect to the constituted authorities, or the law of the land. Wanton or unrestrained behaviour cannot be too severely dealt with. The recent unfortunate incidents at club-meetings and at other

assemblies we deeply deplore, and condemn in the strongest language. We must show our greatest displeasure to those who would transgress the limits of propriety. Unseemly squabbles there must not be. If public opinion disapprove of them, we are sure they will not be repeated.

These are our sentiments, and we are bound to give them this public expression. Our views have been misrepresented, and our conduct with regard to the Consent agitation has been disapproved in certain quarters. We deem it due to us, therefore, that we should correctly represent our feelings, and the grounds of our conduct. We have done nothing which we did not as loyal subjects firmly believe to be beneficial to the State and to Hindu society. As journalists it was our duty to represent public opinion, and we have faithfully discharged our duty.

We have read the following remarks of the *Mirror* with some surprise:—

"If the agitators still think that they have a good cause, which requires further pleading and fighting for, let them fight as men, and hit above the belt. In the ranks of the opposition are to be found many sensible and educated men, men with large stakes in the country, and men who have been titled and honoured by the Government. Surely, such men ought to be able to restrain their riotous following, and their more violent newspapers. We find the British Indian Association in the front rank of agitation. Not a few of its members are men of mark and position. Do they agree to, and endorse, all the sayings and doings of the opposition? Do they think that all the methods of the opposition are constitutional, and wholly inspired by the sentiment of loyalty to the Government or even to the Hindu religion? And if they do not, why do they not use their undoubted influence in purging the agitation of all that is gross and violent about it? If the opponents of the measure want to agitate further, and prolong the opposition, let them do so without passion and loss of temper. These domestic brawls in the Bengal Hindu society can do no good whatever."

Does the *Mirror* for a moment think that the British Indian Association would ever identify itself with anything which is not perfectly constitutional? If any of the opponents of the Consent measure have ever done or said anything, which is not loyal or constitutional, the British Indian Association does strongly condemn it, and would have nothing to do with it. It is impossible for the British Indian Association, however influential it may be, "to purge the agitation of all that is gross and violent about it." In an universal movement like this, people are not influenced by the behests of any particular body of men. They follow their own views, and are not guided by wise counsels. It is the imperative duty now of all sensible men to bury their outraged feelings in oblivion, to calmly and dispassionately consider the consequences of the present agitation, to throw oil over troubled waters, and as loyal subjects to carry out the law.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

THE Annual Report of the Bimetallic League for 1890, which is now before the public, possesses a peculiar interest for the Government and people of India. In submitting the report, the Council of the League congratulates the supporters of the cause of International Bimetallism upon the substantial progress which has been made during the past year. It will be remembered that in April last Mr. Samuel Smith moved the following Resolution in the House of Commons:—"That in the opinion of this House the evils which have resulted from the divergence in the relative value of silver and gold, following the monetary change which took place in Europe in 1873, can best be dealt with by a conference of the chief commercial nations of the world, called to consider whether a Bimetallic system can be established by International Agreement in the interest of all the nations concerned." The Resolution was seconded by Sir William Houldsworth and it received the support of 100 members of the House. It must not also be forgotten that amongst those who voted against the resolution there were many who did so, not because they were opposed to an International Bimetallic Agreement, but on the

ground that the opinion of the country had not been sufficiently expressed to warrant official action being taken. The Report under notice mentions the fact that no less than 130 petitions, many of them very numerous signed, were presented to Parliament in support of the Resolution. These petitions came from all parts of the country and included many Chambers of Agriculture, Chambers of Commerce, Trades Councils and other Labour Organizations, in addition to manufacturers, cotton-spinners, exporters, merchants, traders' men and also members of the learned professions. The Report which bears the signature of two Directors of the Bank of England, one of them an ex-governor, distinctly states that the past year furnished ample evidence that many who have hitherto held aloof from the cause of International Bimetallism now take a different attitude recognising that the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, offers the only guarantee for an adequate supply of money for the great and expanding commerce of the world. The Council League then goes on to say:—"The continued uncertainty and violent fluctuations in the Eastern Exchanges, with the disturbances, to our commerce with India and China, which inevitably follow, are daily bringing home more and more to every one engaged in trade the importance of our movements. Our opponents propose no remedy for these difficulties. They do not deny their existence, and they no longer assert that the evils if left alone will right themselves. They seem content, however, to allow matters to drift helplessly on." Even Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has admitted that it is against the interests of almost all who are interested in commerce that there should be such violent fluctuations in the exchanges. And there is no remedy for the evil but International Bimetallism, which alone can meet the legitimate requirements of producers and merchants, and exempt Trade and Agriculture from the conditions which are now so harassing.

The Report, the salient features of which we have noticed above, was presented at the recent annual meeting of the Bimetallic League which was held in the Board room of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. Barclay, Chairman of Executive Council, and it was read by Mr. McNiel, the General Secretary. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and the resolution was seconded by Sir William Houldsworth. He rightly said that the League must bring the Chancellor of the Exchequer face to face with their proposals, and ask him, in case he intended to do nothing, to have the courage to tell the country that he meant to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity. There can be no doubt that Mr. Goschen made this announcement, the Bimetallic League would be sure to receive much increased support from many new sources. Mr. Moreton Frewen, whose valuable writings on the Silver question are too well known to require mention, also supported the adoption of the report. He said that the League must do what they could to strengthen the hands of the silver party in the United States. Mr. Moreton Frewen observed:—"The reason that anti-silver-men like Senator Sherman were now trying to get the silver question out of the election campaign was that during the last twelve months a number of farming States that were formerly territories had now votes, and they were sending representatives to Congress and clamouring for the dollar of their fathers. He did not suppose that the London Mint would be opened to the free coinage of silver, but as England was maintaining that coinage for 300 millions of people in India he thought they would then be able to claim that they were doing as much for free coinage as other countries." Although the Bimetallic League has not yet achieved any conspicuous triumphs, its report for 1890 records substantial progress which is certainly encouraging. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that it is only the stupid opposition of England that stands in the way of International Bimetallic Agreement. It is extremely difficult to convince the average Englishman that to

establish gold alone as the universal standard is utterly impossible, and that no remedy but International Agreement could meet legitimate requirements.

Latest News and Notes.

THE Viceroy left Calcutta for Simla on Tuesday night starting from Government House at 10-15 P. M., Calcutta time. His Excellency's departure was private.

THE High Court, the Original and Insolvency Courts, with their respective offices, were closed owing to *Dole Jatra* and the Easter Vacation, on Wednesday last. They will re-open on Wednesday next.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad and suite left by special train on Tuesday morning for Murshedabad. It is gratifying to learn that His Highness has greatly improved in health, and it is hoped that there will now be a still further and steady improvement.

THE services of Mr. P. C. Lyon are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department; Captain J. W. Currie, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE Grand Dukes Sergius and Alexis, and suite arrived from Darjeeling on Monday at 10-40 A.M., by the mail train. After lunch at Government House, the distinguished visitors left for Benares by the 4 P.M. train from Howrah.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE will leave Calcutta for Bombay, *en route* for England, to-day.

THE *Times*, in discussing Sir David Barbour's Financial Statement, says that it is satisfactory on the whole, although not entirely dispelling the cloud, which hangs over the future of Indian finance. The article favours Sir David's proposal for a gold standard in India, which, it says, would possibly be a final cure for the evils, that are now deplored.

THE Calcutta Collectorate will probably soon have a new building for itself. The premises at present occupied by it have long been found to be unaccommodating and unsuited for the purpose of its various departments, and it has been decided to construct a suitable building that can provide for the requirements of the Collectorate. The site selected is a part of the ground attached to the Custom House.

A DESPATCH is said to have reached India from England advocating a more extended resort to local agents and manufacturers for purchases of stores required by Government.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, the English Government has in its possession proof that General Boulanger, before his journey to Brussels, was plotting against the French Government. It is said that General Boulanger was scheming to bring about, at no matter what risks, an explosion of public opinion in France against Germany during the visit of the Empress Frederick, which he hoped would work in his own favour. The *Figaro* telegram adds that Lord Salisbury was extremely irritated against General Boulanger, and that this frame of mind was shared in by the other members of the British Cabinet.

A PROTOCOL settling the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa was signed in Rome on 24th March by representatives of both Powers.

THE question as to the locality of the proposed Khalsa College is causing a good deal of agitation in the Punjab. Meetings after meetings are being held in different parts of the province in favour of opening the College at Amritsar. It is said that people are alarmed lest "patriotic" Sikh gentlemen decide in favour of Lahore. We cannot understand what can be the cause of the hesitation in coming to a decision as to the location of the College, when those that are most concerned have expressed their desire to have the College at their holy city. The *Tribune* says "Sikh meetings all over the province and articles in the Sikh organs show that the disappointment of the community will be keen if any other place than Amritsar is selected."

DR. BEAVER RAKE and Dr. G. A. Buckmaster, members of the Leprosy Commission, have now completed their enquiries in the Punjab which have occupied them from February 24th to March 18th. They have visited Delhi, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Jammu, Lahore, Multan, Amritsar, Kapurthalla, Patiala, and Umballa. Where Asylums exist, the history of each individual patient has been taken, and in other districts lepers have been assembled, and minute enquiries made of them, owing to the ready help the commissioners have received from the civil surgeons. The object of this enquiry so far has been to obtain definite information on the questions of heredity and contagion. The report of the Commissioners will be prepared at Simla during this summer.

An International Conference on cremation, which has lately concluded its sittings at Berlin, has passed a Resolution, calling on European Governments to recognize the pernicious effects of burial, and to encourage cremation. A contemporary says:—"Of the three modes of disposing of the dead—Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi—the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal gives his preference to cremation, as undoubtedly the best and having everything to recommend it, not only from a hygienic, but also from an economic point of view. He pronounces the laying within the walls of an open tower—the Tower of Silence—as not insanitary, while interment he considers very insanitary."

THE Calcutta District Charitable Association recommended, not long ago, that enquiry should be held regarding the extent of pauperism that prevails in the city, and the means available to relieve it. The Lieutenant-Governor has, we hear, now ordered that a Committee of Inquiry be formed, the Association nominating two members. Sir Henry L. Harrison will in all probability be the President of the Committee.

FURTHER accounts regarding the disaster to the *Utopia* describe harrowing scenes that are daily occurring at Gibraltar, as hundreds of corpses are gradually being washed ashore and identified. Many of the survivors from the wreck are returning to their homes in Italy, while others are continuing their voyage to New York. The enquiry by the Marine Court at Gibraltar, into the circumstances attending the collision between the *Utopia* and the *Rodney*, has resulted in the Court finding that the Captain of the *Utopia* committed a grave error of judgment. It decided, however, that no further action be taken against the Captain.

THE Czar has conferred on M. Carnot, President of the French Republic, the Order of St. Andrew, the highest Russian honour that can be bestowed.

It appears that Mr. Parnell has at last accepted the challenge thrown to him by Mr. Healy and placed the resignation of his seat for Cork in the hands of the Parnellite whip, requesting him to present it as soon as Mr. Maurice Healy resigns. Mr. Timothy Healy, while staying at a hotel in Cork, was assaulted by a Parnellite partisan. He was struck between the eyes, and his spectacles were broken, and it is feared that his sight is injured.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to a question stated that Lord Knutsford had decided to defer taking further action in respect of the Bill regarding the powers of the British Naval Commanders on the Newfoundland coast until he was in possession of, and had examined, the views of the Newfoundland Chambers. Mr. W. H. Smith stated, however, that the Bill would be necessary, unless Newfoundland adopted measures to enforce the existing Treaties with France. The question of the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States is under general discussion and it is expected, if submitted to popular vote, it would be adopted by a majority of seven-eighths. A number of troops and a large squadron of ships will be necessary if the British Government intends enforcing coercion in the fisheries dispute.

On his return from the pilgrimage tour, His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa held a Durbar, which was largely attended by the Reises of the Raj. The Maharaja Bahadur, in the course of his speech, touched in feeling terms on the irreparable loss which the Raj has sustained by the death of Babu Bhubaneswar Dutt, the Dewan Manager, who greatly contributed to the prosperity of the Raj. The following appointments for the management of the Raj were then announced:—(1.) Babu Devendranath Dutt (nephew of the late Dewan), Private Secretary, to His Highness and assistant manager, is elevated to the high post of Dewan and Joint-Manager of the Raj; (2) Babu Bepin Behari Bose (cousin of the late Dewan), Superintendent, is appointed manager of the Raj; (3) Babu Girindra Nath Dutt (nephew of the late Dewan and brother of Babu Devendranath Dutt), Assistant Superintendent, is raised to the post of Superintendent; and (4) Babu Narendranath Dutt (another nephew of the Dewan) is appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and Assistant Manager of the Raj. The Maharaja Bahadur before bringing the Durbar to a close presented suitable khilluts to every one of the above-named officials, and charged them to follow in the footsteps of the late Dewan in the discharge of their respective duties.

THE Queen is now on a visit to Paris. Her Majesty arrived at Grasse on Wednesday, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Visitors in thousands assembled in the streets to welcome Her Majesty. The whole route along which she passed was lined by French troops.

THE Viceroy arrived at Allahabad on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday morning His Excellency unveiled a portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall in the Convocation Hall of the local University. Speaking of the invaluable services rendered to this country by Sir Alfred Lyall, His Excellency said:

"Although a considerable portion of the 33 years during which he served in India were spent outside the limits of the North-West Provinces and notably in the Secretariat of the Government of India, in which he held one of the most difficult and responsible posts, that of Foreign Secretary, it was in these provinces that he commenced his career, and in these provinces that he ended it. The fact that at its commencement he gave nine years to them, and that at its end he rose to fill the place now occupied with such conspicuous success by his Honor, then the Lieutenant-Governor, gives you a fair right to count him as a North-Western Provinces' man. He will certainly long be remembered as the Lieutenant-Governor who gave those Provinces a University, a Legislative Council, and a rent law suited to the requirements of the country."

Referring to the scholarly attainments of Sir Alfred, the Viceroy observed:—

"To culture of this kind, Sir Alfred Lyall added a remarkable literary ability which gave a charm to everything that proceeded from his pen. There can be little doubt that had he preferred such pursuits to those of an official life, he would have risen to the highest rank amongst modern writers of the English language. It was once said of him in reference to the conspicuous gallantry which he displayed upon a memorable occasion, at the time of the Mutiny, that had he chosen the profession of arms he would have probably become a great soldier. It may certainly be said of him that had he chosen the profession of letters he would, either as a writer of prose or verse, have made his mark in it. It must be a source of satisfaction to all who know Sir Alfred Lyall to feel that, although he has left this country, he has laid aside neither his pen nor his connection with India. Within the last few days he has been appointed Rede Lecturer to the University of Oxford, where he will lecture upon religion in India, a subject with which no Englishman is more competent to deal."

THE ceremony of opening the Allahabad Water Works was performed, on Thursday afternoon, by His Excellency the Viceroy. In the course of his speech His Excellency spoke in high terms of praise of those to whose exertions the work is chiefly due.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Allahabad on Saturday afternoon on his Kumaon tour.

LUCKNOW is to soon have a system of water works of its own. The local municipal committee are busily engaged in discussing the subject. The waterworks will be after those at Agra, Allahabad and Benares. The Artesian Well experiment, after a cost of not less than a lakh of rupees, is to be given up.

PREPARATIONS are being made to hold an International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London in August next, and the Viceroy, we hear, has telegraphed to Viscount Cross, the Secretary of State for India, that the Indian Government is designating officers to represent India at the forthcoming Congress, and the Universities in the chief towns of India and the Chambers of Commerce have been requested to send delegates for the purpose. The subjects which the Congress will be called upon to discuss are many. The scope of the Congress will be best understood from the following brief summary of subjects proposed for discussion:

1. The Prevention of Communicable Diseases; as, for instance:—(a.) Whether Sanitation or Quarantine are most efficient against Cholera. (b.) How the spread of Disease from Milk and from Water can be checked. (c.) The Relation which Tuberculosis and other Diseases in animals bear to mankind. (d.) Vaccination, the Prevention of Leprosy, Rabies, and such like Contagious Diseases. (e.) The Effect of Soil on Communicable Diseases. (f.) Disinfection and Disinfectants.
2. Science of Bacteriology in relation to Communicable Diseases. In connection with this subject an Exhibition of Microscopic and Cultivation Specimens would be arranged.
3. Industrial Questions; as for instance, the Regulation of Industrial occupations from a Health point of view, including the length of Hours of Labour in different Occupations; the influence of Dwellings upon Labour and the effect of large cities on the health of the Population; the Influence of the Health Condition of the People; and the Effect of different sorts of Food and of Wages upon the efficiency of Labour.
4. The Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood, as for instance, Protection and Insurance of Infant Life; School Hygiene, including Length of hours of study, Nature of Studies, and the Effect of Physical Training School buildings and their Accessories, and other Educational Questions bearing on Health.
5. The Hygiene of Houses and Towns including Questions of Width of Streets, Height of Buildings, Air, Space round Houses, House Construction, Water Supply, River Pollution, Drainage, Treatment of Refuse, Disposal of the Dead.
6. State Hygiene, or the duty of the Government towards the Nation in regard to Health, and the Machinery necessary for exercising that duty; the duties of Communities towards each other, in regard to questions of Health, and towards the Individuals of which they are composed; the Laws of Notification and Isolation of Disease; the Status and Education of Medical Officers of Health, and of Sanitary Inspectors.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 6, 1891.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

BOTH political parties are concerned at present much more with their programme for the next general election than with the consideration of bills actually prepared and supposed to be awaiting their turn to come on the ordinary course of Parliamentary business. Last week I referred to the appointment of the Labour Commission as an example of the strategy which has been pursued and many more such instances might be mentioned. The speeches made on the several motions on the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the removal of the disabilities attaching to members of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Viceroy of Ireland, the taxation of land, and specially those on the reform of the system of registration of voters and the substitution of "one man one vote" for the plurality of votes which some electors have by reason of their ownership of property in more than one electoral district—all these have had one aim in view; namely, the elaboration of a fighting programme for the next general election. Nothing is more indicative of this than the part Mr. Gladstone has been taking in these debates. On all the subjects I have mentioned he has made what it has almost become a common form to call a great speech. In fact he has been issuing manifestoes through the House of Commons to the nation, and he has displayed, as he is wont to do on such interesting occasions, that combination of enthusiasm and mental and physical power which is as much the admiration of his opponents as of his friends. It is certainly marvellous to think of the learning contained in these speeches of his, and not less, but more, so to think of the higher intellectual qualities by which they have been displayed and made to serve the object he has had in view. Of all this there is no doubt, but even some of his admirers are rather uneasy about his performances from the moral stand-point. He has declared for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales and yet it is known that his belief in the principle of the Union of Church and State is one of the most settled convictions with which he is credited. His support of the admission of Catholics to the offices from which they are now excluded is not easily reconcilable with the elaborate charge he made some years ago in his pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees against the loyalty of the Catholics; and in spite of the dexterous manner in which he treated this difficulty an impression of inconsistency still remains painfully fixed on many minds. The friends deplore that he has not become really a convert to religious equality, and fear it is only in a spirit of opportunism that he is ready to give way to those who claim it and not on their grounds. They point out that his speech on the disestablishment question, whose key-note was the right of a majority to fix the relation of Church and State, would be awkward if on Home Rule being carried there was a proposal to establish and endow the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. But when Mr. Gladstone is on the war path he has more courage than his followers and is sublimely indifferent to charges of inconsistency. When Wales declares for disestablishment and he sees the danger of alienating so important a following in the coming elections, he does not use their arguments or those of his nonconformist followers, but he adopts their aims and finds other arguments for himself.

There have been two occasions during the week which Mr. Gladstone has been able to turn to account most successfully from the electioneering point of view. The first was a motion made in Committee on Supply to the effect that the proportion of taxation which falls upon and is payable by the land and its rentals is insufficient and ought to be increased; that land ought to be assessed on its value whether occupied or vacant, and that taxation which falls upon food, industry and commerce should be repeated to a corresponding extent. Here we have one of the most popular programmes that can be put before the artisan and working classes generally, and nothing could be more important than to emphasize the sympathy with which the Liberal party is prepared to regard it and bring out as strongly as possible the disinclination of the Conservatives to accept it. In London especially, enormous portions of which are held by some half dozen Dukes whose immense revenues increase day by day with London's growth, there is a continually growing feeling that their taxation is utterly inadequate. The proposal to tax unoccupied land, that is land neither with tenanted buildings upon it nor cultivated but held over as a speculation—if that can be called so where a rise in value is inevitable—is one with which the late Mr. Bradlaugh was specially identified and that in itself

is almost sufficient indication of the opinion held by the working classes. Then, what could appeal more strongly to the mass of the people than the prospect of a free breakfast-table and the long stride towards that much-desired end implied in the proposal? The result of the discussion seems to place the Liberal party in the favourable light in which Mr. Gladstone would have it stand. One point especially was made which it may safely be prophesied will be reiterated upon hundred of platforms in the near future. Mr. Chaplin, the Minister of Agriculture, had argued that the incidence of taxation was upon landlords. Then triumphantly exclaimed Mr. Gladstone:—When you made your £3,000,000 grant-in-aid of local taxation out of the consolidated fund you, the Government, knew you were administering relief to landlords! What more effective contrast than this, enforced with all Mr. Gladstone's skill, could be placed before the eyes of the electorate! The fund raised by general taxation has been drawn upon to relieve the taxation of a class who rightly or wrongly in the opinion of those not interested in land are insufficiently taxed. This was the great point made by Mr. Gladstone in the debate, and we may be sure he was satisfied with it although the motion itself was lost.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE.

The second of the occasions which I spoke of was that of Mr. Mansfield's motion proposing to make further alterations in our electoral system. At present thousands of electors are entitled at a general election to a plurality of votes by reason of their ownership of property in different parts of the country; and of course these belong to the wealthier classes; whereas the poorer voters must be content with a single vote. There have frequently been outcries about this inequality and never was there a greater one than when Mr. Gladstone first contested the constituency of Mid Lothian in Scotland, and for which he now sits. Faggot voters as they were called, because their votes had been manufactured in bundles by a number of persons purchasing small properties for the sake of the votes, were bitterly attacked, and this property qualification has since then become not less disliked. Mr. Gladstone's great Franchise Act of 1885 did not, however, remove it. He resisted the proposed change then; and this was cast in his teeth, the other night, when he supported Mr. Mansfield's motion for the establishment of the "one man one vote" principle. Another point of the motion was the shortening of the time of residence in an electoral district. At present a voter whose vote is obtained by being a householder and not by his owning property, must reside there twelve months; and since large numbers of workmen are constantly changing their abodes they frequently lose their votes. Owing to certain defects in the Registration system they may sometimes be deprived of them for two or three years. It was proposed to shorten this period to three months.

There could not be a better electioneering subject and Mr. Gladstone threw himself heart and soul into it. In all the fights about the franchise he has been a chief figure for the last half century, and these struggles are the land-marks by which our social progress during this period may be traced. The divisions between Conservative and Liberal, or Tory and Whig, to use the older names, have largely turned upon them; indeed have been characteristic of the two parties, and there has rarely been much doubt about a Conservative's or a Liberal's views upon a question of the franchise. In the debate upon this motion, however, parties were curiously mixed. The Liberal Unionists upheld the Government opposition on many grounds, but on none so strongly as upon this—that Mr. Gladstone was electioneering. Mr. Chamberlain not only is a believer in the principle of the motion but he is a much more Radical reformer of the franchise than Mr. Gladstone has ever announced himself to be; but he plainly told the House that he was not going to smooth Mr. Gladstone's path at the present moment. With other speakers he contended that the proposal of "one man one vote" was not now a matter of importance and would not materially alter the balance of parties; and that to undertake a fresh alteration of that constitution so soon after the great Act of 1885 would be a waste of time and energy, and interfere with the social programme which the Government declares itself anxious, above all things, to push forward; but which the Gladstonians would like to thwart by any means and secure the monopoly of it for themselves, of which means this motion was one.

Another favourite argument of the opponents of the motion was that before the "one man one vote" was allowed there should be a more equal adjustment of the representation between the various parts of the United Kingdom. According to population England should have 15 or 20 more members than it has at present; Ireland has 16 or 18 too many; Wales 3 or 4 too many; while perhaps Scotland has its proper share. At the time of the Union when Ireland had its 100 members given it the population of that country was about one third of the whole; now by de-

population it has become much less. Here it is easy to see what the under-currents are. The countries ever represented are in favour of Home Rule; England supplies the great resisting force. Mr. Gladstone replied to this by asking what reason there was for saying to an Englishman you shall not have your vote because at present your country has not its full share of representation? But further he said, England is one of four partners yet she has more than two-thirds of the whole voting power. We have a partner who invariably provides that the business shall be transacted by his own fireside. He does not want to go out and be exposed to the cold frosts and biting winds; he prefers to remain at home. Is that no advantage to England? The representation of England is fairly adjusted. I am not ashamed to say that upon the whole I think England is not entitled to complain. I think her sentiments obtain too much weight; the vast power she possesses and the use she makes of it by regulating the affairs of those other portions of the United Kingdom, not by their sentiments but by her own, show that if there is a grievance that grievance is not upon her side.

But all Mr. Gladstone's eloquence could not persuade the Government and the Liberal Unionists to vote in favour of this "abstract resolution," a form of Parliamentary procedure which has often incurred Mr. Gladstone's severest censure. Mr. Leonard Courtenay, a Liberal Unionist and the Chairman of Committees, also refused to vote either for the motion or the amendment on grounds of his own. He is the great champion of the representation of minorities and he holds that no Parliament can ever fairly be representative of the people of the country under the present system. Hence he declines to take any part in what he calls peddling legislation.

A GREAT RELIGIOUS TEACHER AND REFORMER.

I am afraid my notes, on politics have run to great length, but the importance of the subject, in English eyes at least, must be an excuse. I have not said anything about the Home Rule question either, except incidentally, for the converse reason that no new development having arisen it has no special importance just now. What seems much more worthy of note for those who wish to be informed of the matters which concerned the life of the English people, is an event like the centenary celebration of the death of John Wesley, the founder of that great religious community of Wesleyans which, next to the Church of England, is the most powerful body of Protestants in England; and perhaps, taking in English Colonies and America, in the world. The English view of him is that he has been the greatest force of modern times in our country and that he is the spiritual father of the religious and social movements for the amelioration of the condition of the people during the last century and a half. Mr. Lecky, our most eminent living historian, as many think, says of him "although the career of the elder Pitt, and the splendid victories by land and sea that were won during his ministry, form unquestionably the most dazzling episode in the reign of George II, they must yield, I think, in real importance to that religious revolution which, shortly before, had begun in England by the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield." Another historian says—"the noblest result of the religious revival was the steady attempt, which has never ceased from that day to this, to remedy the guilt, the ignorance, the physical suffering and the social degradations of the profligate and the poor." The "Times" in an article dealing with the centenary celebration says—"Wesley still remains the greatest, the most potent, and the most far-reaching spiritual influence which Anglo-Saxon character has felt since the days of the Reformation." Archdeacon Farrar, who took part in the celebration said, amidst cheers, that the Salvation Army is the latest impulse from Wesley's influence. A good many Englishmen will not be willing to think much better of it for that I am afraid.

There is, generally speaking, a close correspondence between Liberalism and Non-conformity, on the one hand, and the Established Church Episcopacy and Conservatism on the other; but Wesleyans are, on the whole a more conservative body than other non-conformists. Their relations with the Established Church have been closer; and they have not been so much inclined for disestablishment as other Dissenters—indeed they have very much disliked that name—but of late years there has been an undoubtedly stronger leaven of Liberalism introduced amongst them, and they are now more inclined to act with other non-conformists in politics. Thus from any point of view the Wesleyans are a most interesting and important body of our countrymen.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Mr. Keay in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, took the first public step which has been taken here on behalf of the opponents of this Bill, by asking if the attention of the Under-Secretary for India had been called to the great excitement and apprehension

which had been caused in India by its introduction into the Governor General's Council. There is a feeling, I believe, amongst most Englishmen, here, that whilst they cannot but sympathise with those who object to marriages, which to us with our notions, seem unreasonably premature and contrary to every idea we have regarding marriage, yet that there is every reason to believe in the growth of an Indian opinion which should be more in accordance with our own: and that to attempt to enforce this by legislation is on the whole a mistake. That your opinions should coincide with ours on any given subject is a very desirable and pleasant thing: that we should seek to stimulate your approach to us by anything like coercive means is another and very different one. However the Government view is that the Bill was introduced with a full knowledge of the facts of the case, and therefore there is no intention of withdrawing it.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

The name of this distinguished Judge and Indian legislator must be familiar to many readers of this paper. He is famous here as a judge and writer, not only on legal, but on philosophical and literary matters: but probably more so on account of his connection with India as the Legal member of the Governor General's Council. His name is associated in our minds with the Indian Code, a blessing similar to which we should like to have but are deprived of notwithstanding the efforts of Sir James Stephen and of others like him to confer that benefit upon us. It has been remarked of him that his name will be remembered in this country and India for his splendid public services when the very existence of many of his colleagues is clean forgotten. With such feelings in our minds you may imagine how painful it is that for some time Sir James' health has rendered him, in every body's opinion, unfit to discharge his judicial duties, that he has mistakenly clung to his office, with the result that his nervous state has led to scenes of a painful kind in cases that have come before him. For long there were hints and suggestions in the papers, but there is now no shrinking from pointing in unmistakable language to the learned Judge and insisting that he must be retired. Before the papers were talking about the matter the legal profession was getting uneasy about what it saw might become an unpleasant subject of public discussion. Hopes are entertained, however, even yet that he may be induced to retire as all his personal friends must wish him to do of his own initiative; and that the question of what measures should be taken to secure it otherwise may not become a practical one. The constitutional remedy is an address to the Crown by the two Houses of Parliament but evidently no one wishes such a step to be taken if it can possibly be avoided. It is said that the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice have the matter before them, and probably by the time this reaches you a *modus operandi* may have been discovered of such a nature as to spare pains to the many sincere admirers of the distinguished Judge.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA:

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Hindoo Patriot*.

SIR,—At any time during the past twenty years students of Indian problems have been confronted with the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy and generally accepted facts concerning these problems. This difficulty has been experienced as much by insiders as by outsiders. The late Sir Louis Mallet, speaking from his long experience in the India Office, declared that the "best authorities" absolutely disagreed as to the fundamental facts. Sir Louis has stated that he found a repugnance in the Office he served "to the adoption of any adequate measures for the collection of a comprehensive and well-digested set of facts" as well as to "the recognition of general principles." I do not know that things are much better now than they were in 1875, when some proposals made by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, led to the utterance of this complaint by the (then) Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. Nor do I know that any alteration has been made to make things better. But the Press of the Empire—both Anglo-Indian and Indian—is more powerful now than it was in 1875, alike in its own undoubted influence and in the esteem in which it is held by the authorities. I, therefore, make appeal to you, Sir, and beg that you will do what you possibly can, by inviting correspondence in your columns, by representations to the authorities, and by any and every means aid in collecting comprehensive and trustworthy facts, on which, as facts, there may be general agreement. Deductions from facts will, of necessity, differ, but all may strive to obtain sound fundamental facts.

My principal reason for making my appeal to you is that the only facts regarding the economic condition of

the Indian people at present in existence are of such a kind, that, one of two things—(1) either they are inaccurate and the Government of India does right in disregarding them, or (2) they are substantially correct, and, nevertheless, the authorities have chosen to ignore them, which, of course, cannot be admitted for a moment, nor can it be allowed that they are indifferent to their responsibilities. One and all they are honourable men, painfully anxious to do their duty. Just ten years ago Sir David Barbour, then occupying an important position in the Department of which he is now the head, prepared a Note entitled "An Inquiry into the Incidence of Taxation in British India." From that Note I propose to select a few particulars, and to ask careful attention to what Sir David Barbour's figures must mean.

The following is his estimate of "Agricultural Wealth per head of population":—

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	AMOUNT PER HEAD PER ANN. Rs.
Bombay	22'4
Central Provinces	21'6
Madras	19'0
Punjab	18'5
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	16'4
Bengal	16'9
Burma	27'0

The value of agricultural wealth in the six Provinces was considered to be Rs. 332,000,000. Including Burma (Lower) and Assam, the total reached Rs. 350,000,000. Sir David further estimated that the profit obtained from milk, ghee, and like products balanced any deduction which needed to be made on account of expenses of cultivation. Among the expenses I suppose he included seed, implements, cattle, etc., but of this I am not certain.

The non-agricultural income he assumed to be half that of the agricultural income, and, therefore, submitted the following summarised statement:—

	Rx.
Agricultural income	350,000,000
Non-agricultural income	175,000,000
Total	Rx. 525,000,000

Divided among 194,539,000 people, the average amount per head was Rs. 27. This, it will be remembered, was the sum which Sir Evelyn Baring—when Finance Minister, in 1882, I think,—mentioned as the average income of each person in British India. We now know on what that calculation was based.

Among other points commented upon by Sir David Barbour was that of assessable income which he found in England to be as 1 to 2; but, in India, even with so low a minimum as Rs. 500, it was only as 1 to 7. He was, too, struck with the fact that the average Indian income, as compared with European incomes, was very small. The smallness, however, in his opinion, was counterbalanced by two things: (1) the price of grain averaging £5 per ton, and (2) climatic considerations.

Sir David gives a number of Tables, four of which I will quote, and will ask your special attention to what is involved in the fourth, as it is there I find my principal stumbling-block, and am compelled to ask whether there is not a serious mistake somewhere? It is impossible, if I rightly interpret that table, that the Indian Government can really have realised the meaning of their own figures.

1.—Total Taxation per head, everything included.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	RATE PER HEAD. As.
Bengal	24'80
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	32'04
Madras	41'36
Bombay	52'30
Punjab	29'82
Burma	19'13
Central Provinces	22'43
Assam	27'45
Average	As. 32'84

2.—Total Payments by Cultivators per Acre.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	RENT. As.	STAMPS. As.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	49'22	1'80
Bengal	42'02	2'72
Madras	38'47	2'76
Punjab	35'47	2'53
Bombay	24'57	4'07

3.—Percentage of Payment compared with Gross Produce.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	GROSS PRODUCE. Rs.	PAYMENT. PER CENT. Rs.
Punjab	34,15,00,000	4,74,39,000 13'8
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	71,75,00,000	11,27,60,000 15'7
Bengal	1,03,50,00,000	14,31,36,000 13'8
Central Provinces	21,25,00,000	1,61,40,000 7'6
Bombay	39,00,00,000	4,14,57,000 10'6
Madras	50,00,00,000	7,64,40,000 15'3

Sir David added here a corrected table of his own, in which he brought out the averages slightly different. Thus:

Punjab	14'2	Central Provinces	7'6
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	16'0	Bombay	11'2
Bengal	13'6	Madras	13'0

The returns on which the estimate in Table No. 3 was based included payments made both to the Government and to the Zemindars.

I now come to the last and most puzzling of these tables.

4.—Value of Agricultural Produce per Head and of Stamp Duty per Head.

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. Rs.	STAMP DUTY. As.
Central Provinces	20'9	1'91
Bombay	20'2	4'07
Madras	17'3	2'76
Punjab	17'1	2'53
Bengal	15'1	2'72
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	14'8	1'80

If, on the basis of this table, one wishes to estimate what the amount of produce per head is available in each Presidency and Province it will, clearly, become necessary to add one-half (as representing the non-agricultural income), and it may be as well to omit the few annas paid for stamp duty. Thus acting I find a surprising result. Let it be borne in mind that the average income, according to the Government of India, is Rs. 27 per head, and, then, observe how vast a proportion of the inhabitants of India are greatly below the average. The details are:

PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE.	AMOUNT PER HEAD, Gov. Estimate. plus or minus.	ABOVE OR BELOW PER CENT. plus or minus.
Central Provinces	Rx. 30 8 0 ... +	Rx. 2 8 0 ... + 8
Bombay	30 5 4 ... +	2 5 0 ... + 8
Madras	28 0 0 ... —	1 0 0 ... — 4
Punjab	25 8 0 ... —	1 8 0 ... — 4½
Bengal	22 8 0 ... —	4 8 0 ... — 20
N.W. Prov. & Oudh	22 3 4 ... —	4 12 8 ... — 23

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

GIVEN pure Blood and the result is perfect health and strength. To secure perfect Blood all impurities must be removed from it. How? We will, in a few words, attempt to explain.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys, as it does through the heart, and while doing so, if the kidneys are in perfect health and working order, the impurities which are in a state of solution are eliminated and carried out of the system. A moment's thought will convince how all important the kidneys are. If they are in any way deranged the poisonous matter is not extracted, but courses through and through the system gathering its forces daily and depositing its baneful acid crystals in different parts. Symptoms then are apparent, such as fickle appetite, depressed feeling, lassitude, "out of sorts," occasional headaches, and it is but a question of time before they recur frequently, become more severe, and then may be noticed discoloured and scanty fluids with strange deposits, severe backache, palpitation of the heart, pains in the loins and dropsical symptoms. Having but few nerves of sensation the kidneys give no indication of themselves that they are the cause of all these trouble. Hence it generally happens that remedies are used to remove symptoms of a serious and deep-rooted trouble, instead of attacking the trouble itself. The result is, and must be, unsatisfactory and unavailing. Warner's "SAFE" cure is the only scientific preparation for such troubles. Its record of years is little short of marvellous. Tens of thousands declare they cannot speak too highly of it. It purifies the blood, and restores the Kidneys and Liver, so that they perform their functions properly, and the cause thus removed all the troubles disappear, and perfect health is regained.

Mr. Hy. Warwick, Adelaide Road, Andover, Hants, England, after detailing the agony and misery he endured for eight or nine years, says: "I can safely say that the 'SAFE' Cure, with the help of God, saved my life. I send you this testimony in hopes that it may do good to others."

"Richmond Villas, Chichester, England, Nov. 27 1890
"It is with grateful thanks to Almighty God and to you that I write to inform you of my safe recovery. Life was indeed beginning to get wearisome. With your sound advice I am happy to say I feel to-day hearty and well. I should advise all sufferers to use your very valuable medicine, Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this. I am only too glad to send it, and pay accept my grateful thanks."

Warner's "Safe" Cure can be obtained at the Bazaars and of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, or of H. Ballantine and Sons, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

I purposely refrain from a number of obvious comments, as for example, that the above figures have to be further reduced nearly 13 per cent. (to be exact, 12'8 for India as a whole, the averages ranging from 7'6 in the Central Provinces to 15'7 in the North-West Provinces) for rent. For the moment, let them stand in the most favourable light possible. They must, however, be considered with the help of such experience as is available as to the scale of diet in India. Four examples will suffice:—

Jail diet	Rs. 17'2 per head per annum.
Sepoy's diet	31'5 " "
Camp flower's diet	22'5 " "
Sir J. B. Peile's agriculturalist	30. " "

From my comparison it will be seen that the Central Provinces and Bombay are, comparatively, well-to-do, while all the rest of India falls below the Government average of Rs. 27. Of the population of, roughly, 200,000,000, only a small proportion—say one-fourth—is in a satisfactory condition.

Provinces above Rs. 27, with population.	Provinces below Rs. 27, with population.
Bombay ... 17,000,000	Madras ... 31,000,000
Central Provinces ... 10,000,000	Punjab ... 19,000,000
Total ... 27,000,000	Bengal ... 67,000,000
	N.W. Provinces and Oudh ... 44,000,000
	Total ... 161,000,000

Surely there is some serious mistake in Sir David Barbour's figures. It cannot be that there is a submerged three-fourths in India. If there is no mistake, the story the figures tell is such that no Administration in the world—certainly, no British Administration—could sit contentedly under the state of things revealed. Surely, too, no analysis of the Finance Minister's figures can ever have been made by the Government itself.

So far as I am aware Sir David Barbour's Note, from which I have quoted above, has never been published. Will you, Sir, do what you can to secure its publication? Probably, too—I, with all my heart, hope so—the ten years which have elapsed since the particulars were collected, may have enabled the Finance Minister to make a more thorough enquiry than that of 1881, and it may be, that the information he now has is of a more satisfactory character. If he has done so, no doubt he will be pleased to publish his later information. Anyhow, let us know, so far as the Government can enable us to do so, exactly where we stand economically in India. And, above all, let every lover of his kind pray that there is a mistake in the figures I have quoted.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
WM. DIGBY.

INDIAN POLITICAL AGENCY,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
March 6, 1891.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Tophache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. Call for Darlington's Pain Curer and see you get it. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Re. 2; packing and postage As. 8. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Cough. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat, and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation, which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the throat and chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Diseases complicated with consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210 High Holborn, London.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

No. 866, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India Finance and Commerce Dept.

Read the following—

Resolution in this Department, No. 1126, dated 8th March 1890, prescribing certain alterations in the system of granting remittance transfer receipts.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. F. 1st 8, dated 5th December 1890, referring, for the orders of the Government of India, two letters, Nos. 828A and 834A, dated the 17th October 1890, from the Board of Revenue, with enclosures, suggesting certain modifications in the rules issued under the Resolution of the 8th March 1890.

OBSERVATIONS.—In letter No. 828A, dated 17th October 1890, it is represented by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, that Schedule C, attached to the Resolution of the 8th March, withdraws from Collectors the privilege of remittance by Remittance Transfer Receipt of sums realised under the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880; and that, as the transfer of the money is a duty imposed on the Collector by law, the judgment debtor cannot legally be charged with the cost of a money-order. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that, as the withdrawal of the privilege occasions considerable inconvenience, so much of the orders of the Government of India as withdraw this privilege in the case of remittances under the Public Demands Recovery Act may be cancelled.

With letter No. 834A, the Board of Revenue submits memorials from the British Indian Association and the East Bengal Landholders' Association, praying for the restoration of the privilege of remitting land revenue and cesses by means of Remittance Transfer Receipts—a privilege which was withdrawn by the Resolution of 8th March, 1890.

RESOLUTION.—As it appears from the explanation given by the Government of Bengal that remittances of sums realised under the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B. C.) of 1880, are made for a bona fide public purpose, the words "and to Collectors for remittance of sums realised under the Public Demands Recovery Act, (VII B. C.) of 1879," in Schedule C, item (2) (appended to the Resolution of the 8th March 1890), are hereby cancelled. Remittance Transfer Receipts may be granted for such remittances under item (2) of the Schedule A of the Resolution.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased, in supersession of previous orders, to permit the grant of Remittance Transfer Receipts to persons having to pay land revenue and cesses in another district when the amount to be remitted exceeds Rs. 150 on payment of a premium at the following rate:—

For sums exceeding			
Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 500	Rs. 1-8		
" 500 " " " 1000	" 2		
" 1,000 " " " 2,000	" 3		
and Re. 1 for every additional Rs. 1,000 or fraction of Rs. 1,000.			

A single transfer receipt only can be granted to one remitter for each instalment: the particulars of the properties on account of which the money is remitted must be carefully detailed on the reverse, and the form filled up thus:—

Received from A. B., on account of C. D., proprietor, the sum of Rs. _____ on account of land revenue demands, to be transferred to his credit under land revenue, as per particular on reverse, at the Treasury.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to the several Accountants-General and Comptrollers, for information and guidance.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A One bridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Lingle) was (Jan. 1890) "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE'S Lessons open up." derived great benefit from your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. G. O. Hirschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, etc., of 400 men."—Mr. Jamieson. "Having seen the base, I sent, unsolicited, the statement that your system is of great advantage to strong memory inculcable aid to weak one."—Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Excellent travelling companion."—Capt. J. B. Haye R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Saderuddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. O. "Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct. 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th February, 1890. Prospectus free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

"A New Lease of Life."

I resided in India 36 years. During that period my duties exposed me to the poisonous emanations of the jungle, and the fevers and diseases incident to a hot, moist climate. These exposures resulted in a chronic disorder of the kidneys and liver, which compelled me to return to England. Upon my arrival I took to my bed, enduring untold agonies. My doctor could not relieve me, and both myself and my friends believed I could never recover. While in this awful condition I began taking Warner's Safe Cure. It relieved me at once, and its continued use restored me to health, and gave me a new lease of life. As this was five years ago, I can safely say that the cure was permanent. I believe Warner's Safe Cure is especially designed for diseases incident to a climate like that of India.

Faithfully yours,

H. F. Mitchell

Author "Staff Corps Guide"

2, Chapel St., Brompton Crescent, Notting Hill, London W.

Warner's "SAFE" Cure can be had of all Chemists and at the bazaars of BALLANTINE & Co. Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—March 25, 1891

GENERAL.—Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, Special Deputy Collector, Mozufferpur, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector on revaluation work in the district of Sarun.

Mr. R. G. Blyth, Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector, for revaluation work in that district.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Hudson, Commandant, Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. T. Inglis, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of the that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th instant.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, C. S. I., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th instant.

Mr. J. Beames, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th instant.

Mr. H. G. W. Herron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Birbham, is allowed furlough for nine months on medical certificate, under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th instant.

DR. CAMPARAN writes:—Madame de R. was afflicted with dyspepsia complicated with anemia of a menacing character, brought on by excessive mental anxiety and through suckling a little girl. She had taken various ferruginous preparations, but these drugs always produced the worst results. The dyspeptic symptoms increased, and were aggravated by obstinate constipation. At this point I administered Chassaing's Peppine and Diastase Digestive Wine, giving one wine-glassful after each meal. Its action was most successful and prompt. After the second day the digestion improved considerably, the motions were easier, and now the patient has undergone a most happy change. Dr. Camparan, Physician to Saint Gauden's Hospital.

Mr J Pratt, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 12th instant.

Babu Kali Prasanna Sircar, Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C A Samuells, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant, vice Mr W B Oldham, on deputation.

Mr W D Blyth, Magistrate and Collector, Chumpan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant vice Mr C A Samuells.

Mr H Savage, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bakerganj, is appointed to act until further orders in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th instant, vice Mr C R Marindin, on furlough.

Mr C A S Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, with effect from the 1st April 1891.

Mr Bedford is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

Captain R V Remfry, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for five-and-half months, with effect from the 28th March 1891.

Mr H G Sharp, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 20th January 1891, vice Mr H Mosley, retired.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Magistrate and Collector, is promoted to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th January 1891, vice Mr H G Sharp, but will continue to be on deputation.

Mr H Savage, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bakerganj, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 20th January 1891, vice Mr C J O'Donnell.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th January 1891, vice Mr. H. Savage, will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors with effect from the 26th January 1891, vice Mr. D. J. Macpherson.

Mr. A. Earle, substantive pro-tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th January 1891, vice Mr. D. J. Macpherson, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

The services of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Captain J. W. Currie, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. P. C. Lyon, or until further orders.

Babu Sree Nath Chatterjee, Special Deputy Collector on butwara work, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 7th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel C. H. Garbett, or until further orders.

The services of Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Assistant Political Officer, South Lushai Hills, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India Military Department.

Mr. F. J. Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajganj, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr N D Bhatson Ball Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Serajganj sub-division of the Pubna district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F I Monahan, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Mr C P Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough from 12th instant.

Babu Shama Churn Gangooly is promoted temporarily from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police with effect from the 16th December 1890, vice Babu Hari Mohun Ghose.

Babu Raghunath Bam Ghose is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police, vice Moulvi Buzlur Rahman, promoted.

JUDICIAL.—In the exercise of the powers given by section 26, sub-section (1) of Act VII of 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor invests the undermentioned officers with the functions of a District Court under that Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction:—

- Babu Debendro Nath Roy, Munsiff of Bhagulpur.
- " Prayan Nath, Munsiff of Mudhepura.
- " Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee, Munsiff of Bahka.
- " Bhogobutty Charan Mitter, Munsiff of Monghyr.
- " Ram Lall Dutt, Munsiff of Jamui.
- " Soshee Bhusan Chowdhry, Munsiff of Bugesera.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr Thomas Proctor Campbell of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rampur Hat, in the District of Birbhum.

Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rampur Hat, in the district of Birbhum, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Gobin Prosad Basu of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Culna, in the district of Burdwan.

Babu Baroda Prosanna Shome, Small Cause Court Judge of Kushtea, Chuadanga and Meherpur, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th ultimo.

Babu Jadupati Banerjee, Munsif of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Kalna.

Babu Bepin Behary Sen, Munsif of Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj.

Babu Bepin Behary Sen is vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, in cases where the amount of debts due does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Babu Ram Jadub Talapatra, Munsiff of Tumluk, in the district of Midnapur, is appointed to be a Munsiff in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Barabazar.

Babu Menmotho Nath Mukerjee is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Tumluk Munsiff.

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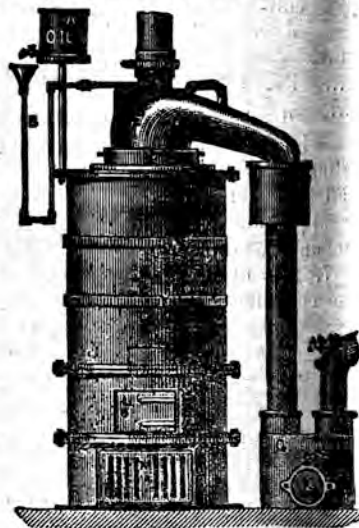
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Lung diseases, Anemia (thin and poor blood)
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FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is both a food and a medicine. It improves appetite and digestion, and causes the food to assimilate, thus creating new tissue to take the place of that which is worn out.

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"FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES may be fairly described as the best of all Tonics,—deserving of a high place in the treatment of all diseases marked by Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Anemia (thin and poor blood), especially in Lung Diseases and Convalescence from disease."—*Birmingham Medical Review.*

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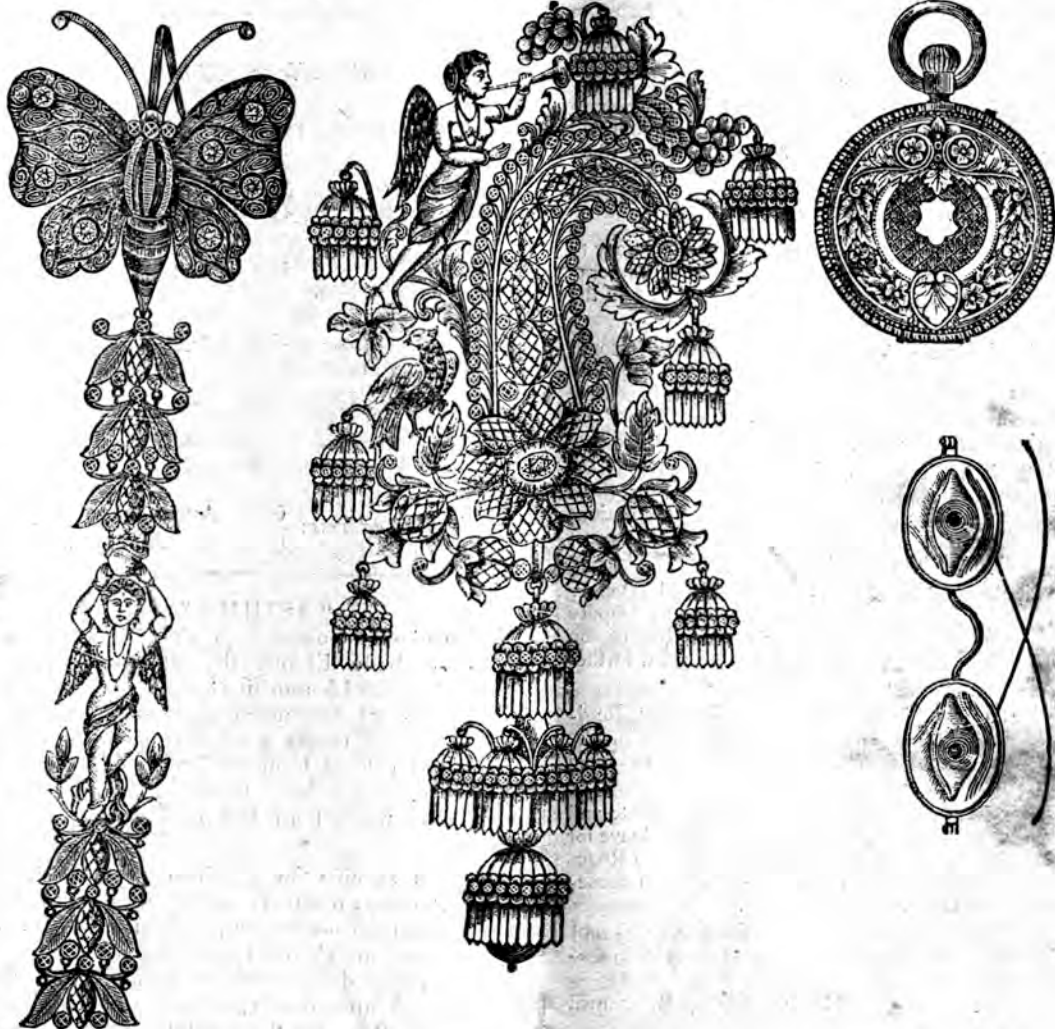
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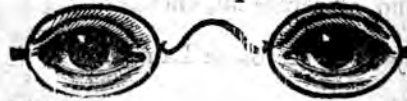
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